VICTORY OURS

Filipinos Driven Back and Thousands Killed.

OUR LOSSES SMALL.

Few Americans Killed, About 200 Wounded.

WE CAPTURE FIVE VILLAGES.

The Natives Had Planned the Attack.

OTIS REPORTS QUIET RESTORED

Heavy Losses Inflicted by Dewey's Ships.

AGONCILLO OFF FOR CANADA.

Agninaldo's Secretary Arrested in Manila as a Spy.

High Praise for the Work of Our Land Forces-Army Ready to Repel Any Further Attacks-Filipinos Well Armed, but Poor Marksmen - The Fight Taught Them a Severe Lesson-Our Killed and Wounded - The News in Washington.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Manilla, Feb. 5-1:25 P. M.-The attack

made by the Filipinos on the Americans last night has probably taught them a lessen that they will be long in forgetting. and it may result in a betterment of the anomalous situation caused by the delay of the American Senate in ratifying the treaty

This delay has undoubtedly had the effect of encouraging Aguinaldo and his supporters, whose agents in the United States have kept them well informed of the situahad an excellent opportunity of learning the difference in the fighting qualities of Spanish and American troops, and their enlightenment has been great.

HOW THE FIGHT WAS STARTED.

The fighting was not the result of any aggression on the part of the Americans, but was precipitated by the action of two native soldiers who refused to obey the order of a sentry who challenged their passage of his post. These two natives advanced to the outpost of the First Nebraska Regiment, who are stationed to the northeast of Manila. As they approached the sentry the latter ordered them to halt, They insolently refused to do so and continued to advance. The sentry again called upon them to halt, and, as they paid no attention to his order, he levelled his rifle and fired upon them. The action of the natives leads to the supposition that their refusal to obey the sentry was part of a preconcerted plan.

THE NEBRASKA REGIMENT FIRST ATTACKED. No sooner had the sentry fired than the Filipinos who were occupying blockhouse



MALLEACAND DIS EXVIDENCE.

This man shows the location of four of the five Places ment mind in Tax it was rable despatches at our for es in the neighborhood o They are on the northeast, cas, and south att siles of Manila, and from two to over for folles cutsule the city limits. Two of them, Santa us and Non Pedro Macata are on the Pasig Biver, And the dispersal to the immunicate at these places. doze not appear or the timerument or other maps.

No. 7 fixed a gain, which was evidently a eigna, for an attack to be made on the Americans. The Nebraska regiment was encamped in the vicinity of the outpost

Os Change on sage The

Immediately after the firing of the signal gun the Filipinos moved against the Nebraskans, but they were not prepared for the reception they got. They thought that they would take the Americans by surprise, but in this they were goievously were ready for any contingency.

FIRING SPREAD TO ALL THE OUTPOSIS.

The fighting spread on both sides until there was extensive firing going on at all the outposts. Our troops, who had been expecting trouble, were glad to have an opportunity to square accounts with the natives, whose insolence of late was becoming intolerable. They responded with alacrity and vigor to the fire of the Filipinos, which was heavy. The enemy occupied the trenches that they had been digging for

cans, much to the disgust of the latter. DEWEY GETS INTO THE FIGHT.

some time past in plain view of the Ameri-

In the meantime Admiral Dewey had not been idle. During the night it was impossible for him to use shells, as his fire would have been as dangerous to the Amer icans as to the natives. He gave orders, however, that as soon as it was light enough to allow the positions of the enemy to be determined with accuracy the cruiser Charleston and the captured gunboat Callso should take a hand in the game.

At daybreak these two warships took up positions and opened fire on the enemy north of the city. Later the monitor Monadnock was ordered to attend to the Filipinos to the south of Manila. The positions of the enemy were accurately located, and the warships poured a heavy fire into them. It is reported that the losses of the natives by this bombardment were very

NATIVES DRIVEN BACK; WE TAKE FIVE

The American land forces were also inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. This morning they commenced a vigorous advance all along the line. The enemy attempted to hold their positions, but the Americans would not be denied, and soon the natives were being pressed back in every direction. The Americans maintained steadily their advance, driving the enemy from and capturing the villages of San Juan del Monte, Santa Ana, San Pedro Macati, Santa Mesa and Lomia.

OUTBREAKS QUELLED IN THE CITY.

While the fighting was proceeding in the vicinity of Manila there was great excitement among the residents of the city. The natives were wildly excited, and had it not been for the splendid police system established here by the Americans there would have been a general outbreak and looting. The police, however, kept a strong hand on the natives and prevented any very serious trouble.

There were several cases of natives attacking American soldiers in the streets. Three Tagals who tried this game were shot

The native troops were well armed with Mauser and Remington rifles, but their shooting, as a rule, was ridiculously bad, while on the American side excellent prac-

WE HAD 200 WOUNDED-FEW KILLED. It is estimated that about two hundred of our men were wounded. Only a very few were killed.

THOUSANDS OF PILIPINOS KILLED. The engagement proved a veritable slaughter of Filipinos, thousands of them

being killed. Gen. King's brigade charged upon a numerically strong force of the enemy, and, velling wildly, drove them helter skelter

into the Pasig River, where, in a frenzy of terror, they were drowned like rats.

FINE WORK BY OUR TROOPS.

The utter fearlessness of the American soldiers was never better demonstrated than in this engagement. They appeared to find delight in battle, and every man was glad to get into action.

The General commanding the American troops is also worthy of high praise for the manner in which he has dealt with the situation. The forces could scarcely have been better disposed to repel any attack that might have been made by the Filipinos. It is plain that though the attack was sudden it was fully expected, and every precaution had been taken to meet the contingency.

LIGHT FIRING CONTINUED YESTERDAY. The firing continued through the night at occasional intervals. It was resumed this morning, but was in no way as heavy as it was at the beginning of the engagement. At noon the firing of the enemy slackened off, the Filipinos being apparently demoralized by the extremely heavy losses inflicted upon them.

The Americans are buckantly elated over the punishment they have given the treacherous natives. They are fully equipped to meet any further call on them. It is thought that the enemy may rally | Gen Lee, attaining the rank of Major. After adouble it place under our full control the water again to night and make another attack under cover of darkness. If they do they eager to meet them again.

There is considerable restlessness among the Filipinos at Cavité, below Manila, but thus far they have attempted no overt acts. where the shooting occurred, and it was The California batteries of heavy artillery | Military Academy and among his brother | at a 20 P. M. New York Once, 271 Broadway. - Adv.

upon this regiment that the first attack | comprise part of the garrison of Cavité, and the force there is more than strong enough to suppress any revolt against authority.

AGUINALDO'S SECRETARY ARRESTED AS A SPY. It was known to the American officers here that the private secretary of Aguinaldo was in the city seeking information disappointed, finding that the Americans that might benefit the Filipines. But little check was put on his movements until the fighting occurred, when he was promptly arrested on the charge of being a spy. The outlook for him, is bad, military justice being swift and certain.

SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN. When our troops took the trenches that had been occupied by the natives they found many wounded in them. Over one hundred of these were taken to the American hospitals, where they were tenderly treated by the American doctors. Several hundred of the natives were captured and are now in the military prison here.

AMERICAN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED BY A COMBADE.

A most unfortunate accident occurred during the firing. A sharpshooter within the American lines in some unaccountable way shot and killed Sergt. George Regen of the First Wyoming Infantry, while the latter was sitting at a window of the Second Reserve Hospital.

Lieut.-Col. George R. Colton of the First Nebraska Infantry was attacked by a native armed with a sword while he was riding in a carriage to the front. Col. Colton drew his revolver and killed his assailant.

Col. William C. Smith of the First Tennessee Infantry was attacked by apoplexy during the warmest part of the fighting and died before assistance could be given

NATIVES HAD BEEN PREPARING FOR THE ATTACK.

It is evident that the natives have been preparing for some time for just such an attack as this one. In furtherance of their scheme last night they cut the telegraph wires, which for a time caused no little bother to the Americans. Most of the damage of this kind was in the city or in the mmediate vicinity. The Signal Corps were compelled to work hard to repair the cut

At the time of sending this despatch the city of Manila is perfectly quiet.

Among the seriously wounded is Lieut. Charles Hogan of the First California Infantry. Sergt. William Wael of the same regiment was also wounded, but his injury

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Some of Those Killed or Wounded in the Battle with the Filipinos.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SIN. MANILA, Feb. 5.-The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded: Killed.

First Idaho Infantry. Major Enward McCoxville Corporal FRANK CALDWELL, Co. B. First Nebraska Infantry. Private EDWARD EGGEN, Co. C. Private DAVIS LEGGER, Co. L. Private Lewis L. Begler, Co. I. Private Charles O. Ballinger, Co. L. First California Infantry.

Private I. I. DEWAR, Co. K. First Colorado Infantry Private Elmer U. Doran, Co. I. First Wyoming Infantry.

Sergt. George Rogers, shot by sharpshooter while saying at hospital window.
Fourteenth Infantry.

Four unidentified men. Sixth Artillery. Private NAT GOODMAN.

First Tennessee Infantcy. Col. WILLIAM C. SMITH, died of apoplexy during the firing.

Wounded. Third Artillery. Lieut, ROBERT S. ABERNETHY. First California Infantry. Lieut, CHARLES HOGAN. Sergt, WILLIAM WALL.

Private A. F. Scheren, Co. G. Private Joseph Maher, Co. M. First Colorado Infantry. Lieut, Charles S. Houghworf, Co. F.

First Idaho Infantcy. Private James C. Henson, Co. A. Private Ernest Scott, Co. B. Private HARRY HALL, Co. B. First Nebraska Infantry.

Musician James Pierce. Private Charles Keckley, Co. A. Sergt. O. T. Curtis, Co. C.

First Washington Infantry. Lieut. E. K. EBWIN, Co. A. Private John Klein, Co. A. Private WILLIAM E. FAIT, Co. A. Private James F. Green, Co. A. Private R. H. McLain, Co. A. Private OSCAR HOWARD, Co. A.

WHO TRE DEAD AND WOUNDED WERE,

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 5.-Col. William who died of apoplexy during the fighting, was born in Petersburg, Va., in 1837. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in the Confederate army and served with distinction under the war Col. Smith moved to Nashville, Tenn., and became one of the most prominent architects of that city. His appointment to the coinmand of the First Tennessee was due to his military experience and efficiency. Col. Smith as a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason. He leaves a widow and four children.

Abernethy is among the wounded. He was

familiarly known during his course in the

officers as "Bob" Abernethy, was graduated at West Point in the class of 1893, having been appointed to the Academy from the State of Texas. He was appointed as an additional Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery on June 11, 1897. Although young, he was very tall and of large frame. He stood at the head of his class at West Point and was not only a opular but an unusually efficient officer.

Representative Lewis of Washington said to ight that Company A, First Washington Infantry, comes from the southwestern part of the State. It contains a number of men who were on their way to the Klondike when the war broke out and who enlisted with the Wash-

Lieut, Irwin, who was wounded, is about 35 years old and was formerly in the lumber business. He is very popular with his men Representative Lewis could not place Klein. Fait or Greeb, also reported as wounded McLain and Howard, two more of the wounded, are young men and both unmarried. McLain

comes from Wisconsin while Howard is a Southerner Botse, Idaho, Feb. 5.-Major Edward McConille, in command of the Second Battalion of

Idaho Volunteers at Manila, who is among the killed, was born in Cape Vincent, N. Y., on June 25, 1840. He was educated at the University of Syracuse. On the breaking out of the civil war he went with the Twelfth New York Volunteers as a drummer boy. In 1803, when the time of the enlistment of the regiment expired, he ra-enlisted in the Thirteenth New York Cavalry and served until September. 1805, being mustered out as Second Lieutenant. He subsequently served eight years in the Twenty-first Infantry, being First Sergeant of Company G for seven years. When the Nez Perces war broke out, in 1877, he was placed in command of the North Idaho Volunteers as Colonel. For four years prior to his appointment as Major of the Idaho Volunteers he was Colonel of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, of this State. In 1801 Major McConville was appointed by President Harrison Superintendent of the Indian Training School at Fort Tapwal, which post he held when he was appointed Major Major McConville's home was in Lewiston, Nez Perces county. He was appointed a Major of the First Idaho Volunteers on May

Little is known here of Corporal Frank Cald vell (killed), Ernest Scott (wounded) and George Hall (wounded) of Company B, or James '. Henson (wounded) of Company H. Hall and aldwell are young men from Rathdrum and Scott is from Lewiston. Henson enlisted in Boisé. Scott had no relatives in Idaho. He came to Lewiston about a year ago with a party from Ashland, Wis. He was 21 years old and was the crack shot of his company, of which he was Quartermaster-Sergeant. Henson was 35 years old and was born at Overton. Tenn. His nearest relative is Simpson Henson of Intho, Mo. George Hall, 25 years old, was born at Lincoln, Kan. His nearest relative is A. S. Hall of Sweet, Idaho. Ernest Scott was 21 years old and was born at Bracebridge, Can-His nearest relative is Henry Scott of Ashland, Wis. Frank Caldwell was 34 years old. He was born in Chicago. His nearest relative is Anna Hanson of Chicago.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 5 .- George Rogers, who was shot while sitting in a window of the hospital at Manila, was First Duty Sergeant of Company C. First Wyoming Battalion, organ ized at Buffalo. He was born in England wenty-eight years ago, and came to America in 1888. Until he enlisted he lived on the ranch of his uncle, Fred G. Hesse, near Buffalo. Rogers had some military training in the English volunteer service and was one of the best drill masters in the Wyoming Battalion. He was a well-educated, genial young fellow, six feet tall, an athlete and a fine horseman. His parents live in England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calz. Feb. 5 .- Private James loseph Dewar (killed) of Company K, First California was 'M years old and had been for several years in the National Guard, being the brother-in-law of Second Licut. C. Reeley of Company K. He was born in San José, but his parents moved to San Francisco when he was a few months old. His father is dead, but his mother and brother live here. Both brothers were members of the National Guard, but their mother felt that she could spare only one of them, and Robert, the elder, remained at home. lames did not enlist with the first lot, but went to Manila with twenty-five recruits that sailed

He has frequently written home, every mai bringing a letter, in fact, except the last Young Downr was fully six feet tall, and his mother, when told that he was reported killed. said that she remarked when he enlisted that he would be one of the first to get shot because of his unusual height. His mother was deeply affected by the news.

"Of course, I gave him up when he enlisted," the said, "but that makes it to easier to bear." Private Joseph Maher (wounded) was a Naional Guardsman for three years, and was popular in his regiment. He is a son of Joseph S. Maher, a bardware dealer in this city. He was a boxmaker by trade. He took a leading part in sporting matters. He has two brothers in the First California Regiment, and when he enlisted the nome of the family at 2 Juniper street in this city was broken up.

OMARA, Neb., Feb. 5.-James Pierce, musician in the First Nebraska Infantry, who was wounded, was a merchant doing business in David City. He is a member of one of the first families in the State. He gave up his business

Harry Hall, who was wounded, was a hotel clerk in Hastings, Neb. His parents lived at Lincoln, his father being a well-known lawyer. Davis Legger, who is numbered among the killed, was a lawyer. He was a Lieutenant in the State militia.

Sergt. O. T. Curtis, wounded, is from Ashland and is a farmer. He was at one time a member of the Nebraska Legislature.

wealthy stockman from Chadron. Nevertheless, he enlisted as a private soldier. Charles O. Ballinger, who was killed, was the son of a prominent physician living at

Lewis Begier, another of the killed, had been employed as a clerk in Lincoln. Edward Eggen was a young lawyer of Fremont, He, too, was killed.

SPORANE, Wash., Feb. 5 - First Lieut, Edward K. Erwin (wounded) of Company A. First Washington Volunteers, was born in Wisconsin 34 years ago and is a bookkeeper. He served sev eral years as an officer in the Wisconsin Naional Guard. He removed to Spokane five years ago and was employed as bookkeeper here for the Josie Mining Company. Soon after his arrival here he entered th

militia of this State, serving first in the cavalry When the war broke out he was senior First Limitenant of Battery A, artiflery. The battery was mustered in as infantry, retaining its letter, and Erwin retained his rank. He has a w fe and one son residing here. Privates John Klein and James F. Greeb of ompany A, both of whom were wounded, en

listed at Tacoma and are not known here. Private Oscar Howard, Company A. enlisted at San Francisco just previous to the departure of the regiment. Privates William E. Fait and Privates William E. Fait and Richard H. McLain are well-known young

Mardi Gras New Orleans, Round Trip Rate. Via * Washington and Southwestern Limited, Takontheris Bailway, A. W. P. and W. of A. and L. N. Ralfronis, hiteographical serificated from a with furing cars to New Orisans, conducting there with the Souset Limited for Lee Augler's San Franciscal Pacific conditions of Pacific conditions.

LONDON GETS THE SUN'S NEWS. The First Information There of the Manila Fight-The Press Comment. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS.

LONDON, Feb. 6. -Strange as It may seem no intimation of the battle at Manila reached the London public until after this (Monday) morning's papers were on the streets. Although the combat began on Saturday evening and there was lively fighting all night, the newsgathering agencies here were so slow that they were unable to get the slightest hint of events that occurred hours and hours before to the Sunday morning journals. Indeed, but for The Sun's exclusive Manila despatch, which was expled back here from New York, to-day's papers would have been almost destitute of details of the

The papers this morning contain long eaders on the situation. The Standard says that the boldness of the rebels in challenging the invaders at the very centre of their power at the place where their strongest naval and military resources are concentrated, is ominous. It is more than doubtful whether the lesson inflicted outside of Manila has been sufficient to produce the requisite moral effect or to enable the Americans to dispense with the necessity for a series of toilsome campaigns. Meanwhile, the Spaniards are claiming at Washington the fulfillment of the terms of the treaty, pointing out that they will treat directly with Aguinaldo if the Americans cannot secure the liberation of the Spanish prisoners.

The state of affairs in the archipelago must have an important bearing on the discussion of the treaty by the Senate. On the one hand the evident repugnance of the natives to American rule may intensify the opposition of those anti-imperialist Senators who believe that annexation is a mistake.

On the other hand, there may be some legislators who will be unwilling to yield to open violence what they might have been prepared to concede to pacific representaions. It is conceivable that even if the treaty is ratified a rider affirming the general principle of autonomy for the islands will be appended, for the immediate duty before the United States is first to carry out their agreement with Spain, and, secondly, to restore order in the territories where they have destroyed Spanish influence, and it is difficult to suppose that they will refuse to face the conequences of the obligations thus incurred

The Daily News says that the attack co-incides with the show of uneasiness, both within and without the American legislaure, on the subject of that part of the treaty which relates to the cession of the Philippines. It adds: "But the fact that Amerian blood has been shed will, we imagine, secure the immediate passage of the treaty. The Morning Post says that the white

man's burden is not an empty phrase, and the fighting at Manila will give the United States a somewhat premature forecast of the responsibilities of empire. It will be interesting to see what effect the incident will have at Washington. The prompt and successful action of the troops of the United States will add fresh fuel to the fire of imperial sentiment in that country, but the little American party which has protracted the debate in the Senate so long s likely to see in this new sacrifice of life and money a further argument against the extension of the colonial policy. If a few waverers are induced to take that view. and if their vote compels the President to revise the third article of the treaty, the insurgents in the Philippines will have won a moral victory far greater in importance to the future of the islands than their present material defeat.

Continuing, the Post says: "We trust that this will not be the case, for we are convinced of the benefit of the United States Government at Manila, but it must be confessed that Aguinaldo timed his outbreak at a critical moment in the deliberations of the Senate,"

The Daily Telegraph says that events have followed their natural and inevitable sequence in the Philippines. War has begun between the Americans and Filipinos. This is precisely what every one in this country has anticipated during the last few months.

The action may be but a mere flash in the pan, the last despairing protest against American occupation, prelim inary to the laying down of their arms by the natives. It is more probable, however, that the Americans will find that they have a formidable task ahead of them. There is no doubt of the result, but the task of subjection promises o be lengthy and difficult.

The paper adds: "There is not only the Filipino army to be reckoned with but the hardships of a tropical climate and the terrible scourge of small pox. Nevertheless, we may be sure that all these obstacles will be boldly faced and surmounted by the Americans, now that the Filipinos have recklessly challenged a trial of strength." The Times says that the details from

Manila are too meagre to enable it to judge with confidence the gravity of what has occurred there, but what have been received seem to point to an organized effort on the part of the Filipinos to drive out the Americans and vindicate their own independence by force of arms. It adds: "So far as intelligence available enables us to judge the incident is important rather as a symptom of the temper of the Filipines toward their liberators than as a serious attempt to challenge American supremacy in the islands. It has been plain for some time that Aguinaldo, with his Congress at Malo los and the rest of his constitutional paraphernalia, meant mischief. The doubt was as to how far he would dare to go, and whether his half savage and wholly savage countrymen would be foolish enough to follow him if he ventured on an armed struggle with the United States.

The events of Saturday and yesterday seem to show that at least a portion of the natives are ignorant enough and mad enough not to flinch such a contest. The name of Aguin aldo is not mentioned in any of the telegrams, but in view of the attitude he has taken, of the ridiculous bombast talked in his behalf, and of the impudent and silly claim to jurisdiction

In Demand All Over the World. Hale Desks; 15 Stone st., next Produce Exchange.

over all the Philippines made by Agoneillo, his emissary at Washington, on Saturday, the presumption is strong that he is responsible for the bloodshed at Manila.

The really important point is whether the attack on the Americans is the beginning of an organized attempt to fling off American rule. Such an attempt can have but one issue if the Americans resolve to put it down. The work may be tedious and the sacrifices it entails heavy, but sooner or later it will be accomplished, and the Filipinos, greatly to their own benefit, will be brought for the first time under an Administration at once strong, sympathetic and inflexibly just."

Discussing the probable effect of the incident on the ratification of the treaty, the Times says: "We imagine that in spite of diffoulties, and a little, perhaps, because of the difficulties that beset the task the men of Anglo-Saxon blood across the Atlantic will take up the 'white man's burden' in the Philippines, as they have taken it up in Cuba, and that the incidents of the last couple of days will strengthen their determination to do so without delay."

The paper refers to the work done in Cuba by Mr. C. W. Gould, as described in a special story in the Times to-day, and says: "If our cousins across the Atlantic can turn out a sufficient number of administrators of this stamp they will find the business of ruling 'new caught, sullen peoples onerous, no doubt, and sometimes repugnant, but a task, too, which brings its own reward. They will do in the Philippines, more slowly perhaps, and with greater effort, what they seem to be doing now in Cuba.

"They will help on the cause of civilization and hold high the name and credit of their race among mankind."

ESTIMATE OF OUR LOSSES.

London Despatch Says Twenty Were Killed and 120 Wounded. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN.

LONDON, Feb. 5 .- A despatch to a new agency here states that the American loss in the fighting around Manila was about twenty killed and 120 wounded.

MADRID'S VERSION OF THE FIGHT Official Despatch to Spain Says the Losses Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 5 .- A despatch from Ma drid to the Central News says that an official despatch from Manila states that the city was attacked by the Filipinos at 9 o'clock on Saturday night. In their first rush they almost carried the outer line of the Americans, who, though somewhat taken by surprise, opposed a vigorous defence. The artillery and the warships joined in the fighting and shelled the attackers. Many of the suburbs of the city were set on fire The losses on both sides were great. The fighting was going on when the despatch

The Spanish troops were confined to their barracks and took no part in the straggle A Spanish Sergeant was wounded by a stray

bullet. Another despatch, evidently sent previous to the foregoing, says that the Filipinos captured almost the whole of the exterior American line. The fire from the monitors, the despatch adds, set fire to and destroyed Caloocan, Paco and several other towns.

SPAIN'S SYMPATHY WITH AGUINALDO Some Fear Expressed for the Spanish Prinoners in His Hands.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 6.-The Standard's Madrid correspondent says it is difficult to imagine the intense interest which has been caused in Madrid by the news of the attack on the Americans at Manila. Popular sympathy leans toward Aguinaldo, but far-sighted people apprehend serious consequences even for the Spanish prisoners in the hands

of the Filipinos. The general impression is that Aguinaldo determined to steal a march on the Americans before the arrival of reinforcements for the latter.

There is the keenest curiosity concerning the decision of the American Senate and Government its view of the unexpected turn of events.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Despatches from Admiral Dewey, Gen. Otis and Col. Thompson-Otis Reports the Filipinus Driven Back All Along the Line fect-Our Casualties About 125, Few Fatal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5,-It was not until 8 o'clock this morning that the Government received official confirmation of THE SUN's exclusive news from Manila contained in its mail edition of to-day, about the battle at Manila between the United States forces and Agulnaldo's army. This message came from Admiral Dewey to the Secretary of the Navy, and after the news it contained had been read and considered by the President and some of the members of the Cabinet it was given to the

press. It was as follows: "MANUA, Feb. 5,

"Insurgents inaugurated general engagement yesterday night. This has continued to day. The American army and navy generally successful. Insurgents have been driven back and our line advanced. No casualties to navy

Thirteen hours later, at 9:20 o clock to-night. a second confirmatory message came. It was in the form of a private telegram to Gen Greely, Chief of the Signal Service, from Lieut. Col. Richard E. Thompson, the Chief Signa Officer of the Eighth Corps, the official designation of Gen. Otis's command. Part of the telegram was given to the press in this form: ' FEB. 5.—Action continues since early more

ing. Losses quite heavy. Everything favor-THOMPSON. able to our army. For some reason the officials decided not to make public the full text of the despatch. In addition to the portion quoted above, the despatch said that the American lines had been badly cut at first, but that communication was now open all along the line. This last sentence was taken as an explanation of why Gen. Otis had not communicated with the War Department.

Just at 11 o'clock the long-expected message from Gen. Otis came. It was translated rapidly and given to the press shortly before midnight.

This is the message: "MANIEA, Feb. 5. To Adjutant General, Washington

Have established our permanent lines welout and have driven off the insurgents. The Ice Palace at Niagara Palls.

The New York Central will self round trip liness at half face on Saturday, Feb. 112 to this grand win-ter carnival. - 4ds.

troops have conducted themselves with great peroism. The country about Manila is peaceful and the city perfectly quiet. List of ensual-The following despatch was received into this

evening: "MANIEA, Feb. 5,

Te Adjutant General, Washington Insurgents in large force opened attack on our outer lines at 8:45 last evening. Honewed attack several times during night. At 4 o'clock this morning entire line engaged. All attacks repulsed. At daybreak advanced against insurgents, and have driven them youd the lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and, their fence works. Insurgents' less in dead and wounded large. Our own casualties thus far estimated at 175, very few fatal. Troops encamped and acting fearlessly. Navy did spiendid execution on flanks of enemy. City held in check and absolute quiet prevails. Insurgents have secured a good many Mauser rifles, a few fieldpieces and quick-firing guns, with ammunition, during last month.

The following despatch was received shortly after I o'clock this (Monday) morning.
"Manita, Feb. 5.

To Adjutant-General, Washington "Situation most satisfactory; no apprehension need be felt. Perfect quiet prevails in city and vicinity. List of casualties being prepared and will be forward and spirits.

Troops in excellent health and spirits.

"Orts."

President McKinley was alone in his office at the White House when THE SUN's despatch was received there shortly after 11 o'clock. Conflict with the Filipinos was not unexpected. He was naturally disturbed over the outbreak on the eye of the vote on the treaty of peace by the Senate. This information was all that the President had about the battle until Admiral Dewey's message came nine hours later. Mr. McKinley remained in his office until 1 'clock this morning hoping to get details of the fighting, but none came. In the meantime THE SUN'S despatch had been stolen by the New York World and the Associated Press and resulted in a rush of newspaper men to the White House. They had nothing in the way of information from their papers except the mes-sage stolen from THE SUS, which the Assiselated Press sought to discredit in its Washington despatches, only to be obliged to conficin it later this afternoon.

The President was up early this morning, and soon after he arose the telegram from Admiral Dewey was delivered to him. It came in the navy cipher and was promptly translated by one of the eigher experts of the Navy Department. Secretary Alger was at the White House early and was later joined there by Secretary Long and Adjt.-Gen. Corbin. They remained with the President all the morning discussing the situation at Manila. No arrangements to send reinforcements to Gen. Otis or to take other action were made as a result of the conference. It was agreed that nothing could be done until details had come from Gen. Otis and ble advice as to what was necessary

had been secured. As the day wore on much surprise was expressed among the officials that Gen. Otis had not communicated with the War Department, and at about 4 o'clock Adjt -Gen. Corbin sent a cablegram to Gen. Otis at Manila, requesting him to send details of the engagement as soon as possible. That he has failed to communicate is believed to be due to the cutting of the telegraph lines from Manila to the fighting point, where Gen. Otis is probably directing operations. This was indicated by Col. Thomasson's statement in his telegram to Gen. Greeke that communication was not open all along

No Cab'net meeting was held to-day to e-usider the situation brought about by it e con-flict at Manila, but, in addition to Secretaries Long and Alger, the President received on is during the afternoon and evening from several of his official advisers. Attorney-General Griggs and Secretary Gage called early, and later in the evening Secretary Hay and Secretary Wilson were at the White House, Secretary Alger made several visits and in the evening he was accompanied by Mr Mcklepdon, the Assistant Secretary of Works Adjt. Com. Corbin went back and forth between the White House and the War Department, hoping at each visit to his office to find the expected offi-

cial despatch from Gen. Otis.

Cabinet officers told The Sun reporter this evening that no instructions had been sent to Gen. Otis or Admiral Dewey and would not be sent until the Government knew the exact situation at Manila. The exchange of views between the President and his advisers developed a unanimity of opinion that Gen. Otis has the situation well in hand and was able to cope with any force Aguinaldo might bring in opposition. Sefor Luna, the senior member of Philippine Junta in Washington, said to-day that Aguinaldo had 35,000 men under arms in the vicinity of Manifa. The War Department reports from Gen. Otis place the number at 30,000, many of them poorly equipped. Some of the Filipino soldiers are said to be access. with bows and acrows. The seizure of the steamer Abby by Admiral Dewey some months ago, with \$400,000 worth of arms and amaninition for Aguinaldo's army on board, was a very severe blow to the Filipinos, and s quent shipments from Hong Kong have falled to reach the insurgents through the vigilance of American naval officers in the Philippines

and the British authorities at Hong Kong. Gen. Otis has in the vicinity of Manila about 20,000 men, regulars and volunteers, a majority of whom participated in the several engagements with the Spaniards leading up to the fail of Manils. At Hollo there is a force of about 1,800 Americans. They are commanded by Brig.-Gen. Miller, and are living on transports pending an arrangement with the Panay leaders for landing and occupying the town and

its defences Nearly all the Americans are armed with the Krag-Jorgensen ritle, which proved so successful in the Santiago campaign. These troops, according to the latest advices

from Gen. Otis, are occupying a line of intrenchments fifteen miles long, extending in a semicirclel around Manila. Warships of light draught can command part of this line, and it was said at the War Department that the big guns of the Monterey and Monadnock could shell from Manila Bay the works of the insurgents, if these are, as the military authorities suppose, close to the outposts established by Gen. Otis. As for the navy, not the slightest concern is feit. Secretary Long said tonight that he did not contemplate sending any reinforcements to Admiral Dewey, and that the vessels on their way to Manila could not be directed to proceed at greater speed. In regard to the several despatches concerning supplies recently received at the Navy Department from the Admiral, the Secretary said that these did not signify that Admiral Dowey was making preparations for such an emergency as was now presented, They were ordinary naval supplies, he said, eeded by the fleet in the Philippine insurgents have no navy, ships under Dower's ommand are sufficient for all purpose

In the American fleet are about there are who could be used in reinforcing the trad forces.

Four full regiments and eight companies of another, all regular infantry, are on their was Manila. The transports Scindia and Morgon City sailed from San Francisco en Jan. 19 a. l. the Tweetieth Infantry, and the transforts sens Infantry and recruits for the Thest and Six D Artillery and the Fourteenth, lagateenth god Twenty-third Infantry. The B rench Manila about Wednesday and the Morgan City a few days later. The transport Grant salled from Gibraltar yesterday ton Manila.

She had on board Major-Gen. Lawton and